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EDUCATION AS A MEANS OF PRESERVING CULTURAL DIVERSITY IN EUROPE

Introduction. Education in Europe plays a key role in the development of all spheres of life. In particular, we can highlight how it affects the preservation of cultural diversity. It is about new inventions, useful meetings, tolerance, understanding of educational systems worldwide, and much more. This aspect is essential and valuable for modernity and cultural development.

The work aims to analyze the provision and support of integration in European society.

Education plays a crucial role in producing the workforce that sustains society. Through combined learning, upbringing, and personal development, education aims to shape individuals who are valuable assets to society. The primary objective of education is to foster both intellectual and moral growth in individuals. Today's society demands citizens who possess independent and critical thinking abilities, can effectively identify and creatively address challenges, and are well-educated professionals [1, p.126]. Developing a range of soft skills during university equips young people with the resilience to navigate social challenges and the adaptability to thrive in the dynamic job market [2, p.183].

First, education is a chain of continuous development and improvement. Every year, universities graduate worthy specialists and thus provide the world

with new personnel who will make the world more civilized and better. The structure of education is constantly changing, and reforms are being implemented to improve the library of materials of higher education institutions. These changes create a driving potential and launch new joint movements in the global community. This way, specific cultural ties are preserved, as students constantly exchange information and meet online and offline. Such discussions lead to the promotion and preservation of cultural diversity [4].

Secondly, the word “education” is not only about acquiring knowledge in various fields but also about developing foreign language skills. This knowledge helps not only to improve one’s vocabulary but also to break the language barrier between different countries and cultures. A person learns different languages to communicate with representatives of different cultural communities. In this way, he or she can better understand another culture, people, customs, and points of view on various scientific issues. In modern Europe, education is understood as a means of developing self-awareness, not only as a scientist or an ordinary person. Through language, one can master the basics of various sciences, get acquainted with the most important works of art, and understand the philosophical depths of the behavior and slang of young people in a particular country. All these components may seem unrelated to education. However, they form a person as a full-fledged scientist who speaks not only a foreign language but also all the components of culture in the first place. After all, culture is about people who create new things, develop inventions, and make discoveries. The best way to understand all the subtleties of every step of a foreign scientist is to know everything from “A” to “Z” about a person’s education and cultural heritage. Therefore, the need to speak several languages is driven by general educational factors of cultural diversity and personal development [3].

Conclusion. Education has become the most powerful platform for the continuous development of countries worldwide. It brings together many aspects that form new perspectives for scientists and others. By studying and learning

the culture of certain countries, a person draws a ticket to a clear and culturally balanced future. Multilingualism helps students to study and learn new sciences to the fullest extent possible. Speaking several languages provides many positive aspects that improve and accelerate learning something new and interesting. A person substantively masters various fields of knowledge, delving into the details as much as possible.

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